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ABSTRACT

The correlation of the acquisitions policies of the libraries constituting the Vermont Council of Academic Libraries: Middlebury College, Norwich University, St. Michaels College, and the University of Vermont and those of the Vermont State Library and the Vermont Free Public Library Service are investigated in order to make available within the State a greater range and depth of library resources. The major recommendation is the creation of a bibliographic service center at the State Library for all libraries within the State. This center would encourage the interchange of information concerning holdings-in-depth of current research interests between institutions of the State and with other bibliographical centers. It would also clear interlibrary loan requests for material not held in the State and forward these directly to the nearest owner. (MF)

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A Study of the Acquisitions Policies of the Vermont Council of Academic Libraries with the Vermont Free Public Library Service and Vermont State Library

by

Wyman W. Parker

Introduction

The Charge This study was undertaken for the Vermont Council of Academic Libraries with the Vermont State Library and the Vermont Free Public Library Service through funds made available in June 1968 under Title III of the Library Services and Construction Act administered by the Vermont Free Public Library Service.

The charge was to investigate the possible correlation of the acquisitions policies of the libraries constituting the Vermont Council of Academic Libraries: Middlebury College, Norwich University, St. Michaels College, and the University of Vermont and those of the Vermont State Library and the Vermont Free Public Library Service. The purpose was to make available within the State a greater range and depth of library resources by more efficient and economical use of funds presently allocated and reasonable expected for library purchases and services.

Inevitably this means a greater utilization of

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present and future resources with much more cooperation among institutions than has been customary in the past. While there may be the possibility of funds from outside the State for the acquisition of materials, the realities of the situation suggest that, without some initial expenditures to inaugurate cooperative services these institutions may have to rely upon their own finances. Government funds to encourage joint enterprizes are customarily awarded to combinations fully established as working entities.

The Situation The American Library Directory of 1966/67 gives the library holdings of the seventeen colleges in Vermont (including the University and two junior colleges) as 828,639 volumes. The four institutions of the Vermont Council, however, held in 1967/68 a total of 770,871 volumes as follows:

College	Volumes Owned	Book Budget 1967/68
Middlebury College	180,557	$72,682
Norwich University	91,000	36,000
Saint Michaels	64,500	28,917
Univ. of Vermont	434,814	219,283

The burden of supplying most of the scholarly materials

for advanced academic work within the State therefore falls primarily upon these four libraries. It is also likely that most of the pressure for books other than those held in the State comes from the students and faculties of these four institutions. This is chiefly due to the fact that graduate work is largely concentrated at the University and that in the past independent study techniques with some exception have been confined to the larger institutions with the better libraries. However, this will not long be the case in Vermont with the proliferation of graduate summer institutes, younger professors bringing in newer interests and techniques, and the burgeoning of student initiative and impatience.

Norwich University this summer housed a Russian School offering graduate work and has announced a doctoral program in aerospace studies. Middlebury College with its numerous graduate summer schools in languages is acquiring more science faculty for increased Masters programs and possibly future doctoral work. Saint Michaels with several summer institutes has made only modest graduate commitments but is appreciative of the

need for large library resources. The University of Vermont is deeply involved in graduate work with its large medical school and its offerings of Ph.D.'s in 10 major fields. There are evidences that UVM with its 7 colleges and schools may increase the doctoral programs presently offered in the Graduate College. The University also is very conscientious in its obligations to the State in its operation of extension services for continuing education, of numerous institutes, and of the Agricultural Experiment Station.

In addition to the demands likely to come from within these four institutions in the near future, the other academic institutions of the State may call upon the libraries of the Vermont Council for more help toward their curricular offerings which at present are meagerly supported on the home campus. The Vermont Free Public Library Service is well aware of the need to share resources and has encouraged the installation of teletypes and has beer successful in having seven installations made within the State although the use made of them is negligible as yet.

The Study Technique Visits were made to each insti-

tution and discussions were held with the librarians and tours were made of each library with an examination of all of the book collections. The librarian of each academic institution scheduled conferences for the surveyor with administrators and concerned faculty members. In this way individual opinions of the objectives, present needs, and future plans of each institution were freely discussed and attitudes toward the possibilities of cooperation were discovered. Those thus interviewed were:

Middlebury College	James Armstrong, President Paul Cubeta, Dean of the Faculty George Saul, Chairman of the Biology Dept. Howard Munford, Chairman of Am. Lit. Dept. John McKenna, Librarian
Norwich University	Barksdale Hamlett, President Elmer Munger, Dean of Grad. Studies Loring Hart, Dean of the Faculty Victor Johnson, Librarian
Saint Michael's College	Gerald E. Dupont, President Edward Pfeifer, Chairman of History Dept. and of the Committee on Library, Book Store and Archives

	Armand Citarella, Head of Extension Services and Grad. Studies
	Joseph Popecki, Librarian
University of Vermont	Lyman Rowell, President
	Clinton Cook, Vice Pres. for Academic Affairs
	William Macmillan, Dean of Graduate College
	Alfred Rollins, Dean of College Arts & Sciences
	Samuel Bogorad, Chm. of English Dept.
	Robert Daniels, Chm. of History Dept.
	Frank Lidral, Chm. of Senate Comm. on Libraries
	David Sylvester, Asst. Prof. of Math.
	Paul Kebabian, Librarian
	John Buechler, Head of Library Special Collections Dept.
Vermont State Library	Miss Marion Burns, Librarian
Vermont Free Public Library Service	Miss Lillian Irons, Exec. Sec.
Vermont Historical Society	Charles T. Morrisey, Director

In addition the surveyor has prowled the stacks of the libraries and talked with various staff members about library strengths and inter-library loan procedures. A careful examination of the printed literature of the colleges and their libraries was made as well as of the

librarians' own reports of recent activities. It was helpful on July 11 to talk with all the head librarians together. This was the Vermont Council of Academic Libraries third meeting since its organization on May 7, 1968, expressing the priority given to determining means of effective cooperation.

Recommendations

The following measures are recommended in the body of this report:

The creation of a bibliographic service center at the State Library for all libraries within the State.

This center to administer the cooperative use of library resources for the State by coordinating the public library system under State control with the academic libraries of the State represented by the Vermont Council of Libraries.

That the director of the center work with the Board of the Vermont Council of Academic Libraries to make operational the following objectives:

To clear inter-library loan requests for material not held in the State and forward these directly to the nearest owner.

To arrange compacts between Vermont's libraries of various types for the allocation of responsibility for purchasing advanced materials in specific areas by institutions competent and willing to

thus increase the variety of resources within the State.

To encourage the interchange of information concerning holdings in depth of current research interest between institutions of the State and with other bibliographical centers.

To encourage the joint purchase of large bodies of desirable research material and to arrange for appropriate storage and cooperative use of these resources.

To initiate requests for grants for books, materials, and services from individuals, foundations, companies, and from State and federal bodies for the Public Libraries of the State and for the Academic Libraries of Vermont when appropriate.

That this center be administered as a part of a unified State Library incorporating the present State (Law) Library and the Free Public Library Service (and the Vermont Historical Society Library, if possible) under the leadership of a forceful and experienced State Librarian.

That the Council of Vermont Libraries immediately undertake the provisional establishment and support of such a center at the University of Vermont for the libraries of the Council (and other invited academic libraries). This center to carry on interim service activities for the academic libraries and work toward the necessary end of greater cooperation between the academic institutions and the State facilities until a bibliographical center of the State is competent to adequately administer to the needs of both the academic and public libraries of the State.

The Need.

It is obvious that institutions within Vermont do not have enough library resources to meet the demands of the faculties and students now working in the State. In 1966 the total of books held in the State by the State Library, the Free Public Library Service, the seventeen academic institutions and the eight museum and industrial libraries amounted to 1,399,000 volumes. In the State of Connecticut for example just the academic institutions held 8,374,736 volumes.

It is also apparent from the inter-library loan requests made by the libraries studied that there are not sufficient books at hand. The 1967 figures of borrowings and books desired but not available are:

Middlebury		*Free Public Library Service	
borrowed	267	borrowed	7,664
requests not filled	140	located	6,449
		unlocated	1,236
Norwich			
borrowed	784	Vermont State Library	
		borrowed	386
St. Michaels			15,735
borrowed	415		
UVM			
borrowed	1,160		
requests not filled	278		
UVM Medical			
borrowed	1,478		
Total	4,522		

* Most of these transactions are of popular, current books, a small proportion being of a "scholarly" nature.

The need at academic institutions is much larger than that expressed by the total above because only the persistent student completes such a request as most students are discouraged by the librarians. Recorded loan requests are very modest as many librarians interpret the American Library Association inter-library loan code strictly and do not borrow for undergraduates, or at best limit these services to those working on a senior thesis. The fact that the Council is concerned about this matter indicates the seriousness of the situation. It should be emphasized that borrowing on inter-library loan does not provide the answer for a more adequate book stock. A loan from another collection only takes care of the need for a specific title and does little to alleviate the dearth of materials where several classes must rely on a mere dozen books on a subject.

Most certainly there will be more library activity by undergraduates working on individual projects as more competitive students from out-of-state enroll in Vermont colleges. Younger professors are more permissive and are inclined to allow students to work on

nearly any project that engages their enthusiasm whereas in the past professors first made certain there were local resources before assigning a topic. Also today's standards require more research on topics which formerly could be safely covered with modest local holdings.

It is apparent that the need for more materials in the libraries of the Council is on the upperclass and research level as the present allocation of funds to the various departments across the board seems adequate only to support basic undergraduate work. For example, these are the 1967/68 allotments for books and periodicals of the Council libraries in a few fields with similar allocations of several other colleges primarily offering an undergraduate curriculum:

	Biology	Chemistry	Econ.	Math.
Middlebury College	$2,350	$1,500	$1,065	$ 750
Norwich University*	500	700	1,075	275
St. Michaels	658	1,619	1,236	167
University of Vermont**	5,629	3,480	3,450	2,900
Amherst	5,100	4,600	3,000	1,800
Smith	4,500	4,200	2,000	1,200
Wesleyan	7,723	9,569	6,616	9,343
Williams	7,075	6,997	4,670	3,082

	Philos.	History	Engl.	Fine Arts (Art & Music)
Middlebury College	1,000	9,500	4,200	3,675
Norwich University*	275	800	1,225	600
St. Michaels	1,225	2,944	4,006	987
University of Vermont**	4,050	7,080	7,050	5,940
Amherst	1,400	4,300	4,100	5,000
Smith	920	6,600	3,300	9,000
Wesleyan	2,512	11,985	10,037	9,879
Williams	1,603	8,039	4,413	8,828

* Norwich also spent $8,000 for periodicals not allocated by department.
**UVM also spent $70,000 for periodicals and standing orders not allocated by department.

As education is today one of Vermont's more important exports, the problem of providing more adequate printed resources merits the early attention of Vermont's educational administrators and public legislators.

A Bibliographical Center College libraries have existed as independent units in the past because their book collections have more or less satisfied the local needs. This is no longer true and to extend book resources beyond normal budgeted purchases, the college librarian can borrow books, buy books cooperatively, or try to secure additional funds by gift or grant. Inter-library loan can be utilized to a limited extent for specific titles but does not satisfy the essential need on campus for sufficient books to support undergraduate courses. Nor can the out-of-state loan system supply the greater resources in scope and depth required by honors programs and graduate offerings. Cooperative buying takes preppration and constant administration as does the search and application for gifts and grants.

Most college librarians have neither the bibliographical resources at hand nor the necessary available time to attack these problems independently. Centraliza-

tion of these tools and services makes obvious sense in economy of operation and in authority of organization. A facility representing all of the libraries of Vermont can borrow books, arrange compacts between libraries or with out-of-state groups and request funds from organizations or agencies with more success than can an individual librarian particularly if the organization has the complete support of each of the cooperating institutions.

With a location index such as the Vermont Union Catalog, a bibliographical center can operate as a communication center providing the great printed catalogs (such as the Library of Congress Catalog, the British Museum Catalog, etc., ordinarily owned by the largest libraries) are at hand. A director of tact and initiative acceptable to the academic community is necessary to head the operation, to arrange compacts, and to secure additional funds. The present staff of reference librarians to answer questions from the Union Catalog and to forward loan requests and the clerks presently filing in the Union Catalog would only need to be augmented by a teletype operator to begin the center at Montpelier.

The Vermont Free Public Library Service in spite of changes in personnel over the years has sustained a fine ideal of library cooperation within the State. The Vermont Union Catalog created in the mid-1930's has kept current ever since by the combined efforts of the Free Public Library Service and all of the libraries of the State as individual contributors. It is an index now of all the important book holdings in the State and constitutes a bibliographical tool which a majority of the states lack - a facility which many states are attempting at great expense to constitute. For example, the estimate to create such a union catalog for the State of Connecticut is 2 million dollars: one half million to collect the public library entries and a million and a half to add the holdings of Connecticut's academic libraries.

Recently the Vermont Library Service encouraged the placing of teletypes in the academic libraries of the State. Unfortunately not all libraries have cooperated by housing a TWX machine thus reducing the effectiveness of the network. If a Vermont Bibliographic Center is to be a success, a teleprinter network is essential not only

for speed of communication but also as the symbol of a desire to cooperate with sister libraries of the State.

In view of the forward-looking attitude of the Free Public Service and its continued responsibility for the Union Catalog, it is reasonable to expect it to enlarge that operation slightly to make a successful Bibliographical Center. A director for the Center might be funded under Title III of the Library Services and Construction Act. The Free Public Library Service has already coordinated the public library network so that a slight extension by the State could draw in the academic library network to the mutual advantage of both by expediting interchange of their materials.

Inter-Library Loan in Vermont: It is recommended that all the academic libraries within the State forward their requests for inter-library loans by teletype to the Union Catalog. If the book is found within the State, the librarian at the Union Catalog can forward the request by teletype to the owner. The lending library then sends the book directly to the requesting library. There is no need for the academic libraries to fear a strain upon their book collections or staffs as other states have

found it possible to allocate federal or state funds to reimburse the academic library per transaction and to underwrite the cost of communications.

Inter-Library Loan out of State: With increasing demands upon the greatest libraries it may be more difficult in the future for the individual library to secure an inter-library loan outside the State as this courtesy normally is extended by the larger library to its smaller cousin without expectation of reciprocation. Large libraries will grant requests more willingly if received through a bibliographical center as such a request indicates that the local, state, and regional sources covered by that Center have been investigated and found wanting. This local investigation has the effect of reducing loans upon the largest libraries by spreading the requests to the intermediate collections. For example last year a Vermont library borrowed 94 items from Dartmouth and Harvard (neglecting to consult the Vermont Union Catalog) but 41 of these were subsequently found to be held by other Vermont libraries.

A bibliographical center can perform searches much more intelligently than most of the smaller libraries

(either public or academic) as the center can verify author entries through its expensive bibliographical tools. Obviously when a proper author entry is established the holdings within the state can then be accurately searched. Likewise by consulting the printed catalogs and through use of the TWX to question the as-yet-unpublished holdings of the National Union Catalog, the location of rare and unusual materials outside the area can quickly be determined. Thus a more efficient operation can be carried out by the center with less random requesting of institutions "which might be expected to have such material" causing costly and frequently futile searching.

There are numerous combines already in existence with which it will be useful to establish relationship. For example the University of Vermont Library is a member of NELINET. This New England Library Information Network at present consists of most of the State University Libraries in the region banded together for shared cataloging and processing and the interchange of information. The HILC or Hampshire Inter-Library Center is a combination of the libraries of Amherst, Mount

Holyoke, Smith and University of Massachusetts with the Forbes Public Library of Northampton for joint use, special purchase and storage of library materials. The CTUW circuit or Connecticut College, Trinity, University of Connecticut and Wesleyan group maintain a reference librarian and clerk at the Yale library to service a teleprinter service in requesting xerox copies of scientific articles and inter-library loans. This group is also connected through the Connecticut State Library with a teleprinter circuit of the 5 largest public libraries of the State to exchange inter-library loans.

In case of an item urgently wanted which the Center cannot locate nearby, UVM might make the request on their teletype network for the NELINET libraries to check their holdings for the New England State University Libraries have now large resources not yet listed in the published finding sources. If located within New England this gains several days over the present mailing of requests for location to the National Union Catalog.

It is therefore recommended that the Center librarian locate and forward by teletype the request for any book not held in the State to the nearest institution

holding a copy, the item to be sent directly to the Vermont library originating the search.

Allocation of Subject Responsibility: Because the need for large bodies of advanced material within the State cannot be satisfied by inter-library loan services, the scope of present academic buying can be somewhat increased by making agreements between Vermont institutions so that responsibility for purchasing upper class and research material in a specific area can be undertaken by an institution that offers graduate work or has a specialized interest in the area. For example, if UVM undertook to buy and preserve materials in Astronomy, other libraries in the State might not feel obliged to buy specialized or research monographs in this field knowing they could request some of these items on loan from UVM or they might refer their more interested students to UVM to there consult a variety of texts. The knowledge of such specialties is particularly useful to other libraries regarding periodicals for they then need to subscribe currently to only a modest few in those areas covered more completely by another library. This sharing of the more advanced materials might mean

that an institution could buy heavily in books and periodicals in one area and buy very lightly in several other areas where other libraries had the buying responsibility.

It is even possible that an institution having no interest in a discipline might loan or better give its earlier holdings to the library with responsibility in that field. Certainly back files of non-current periodicals could be transferred and some current subscriptions might be eliminated, with certain knowledge that this material would always be accessible within the State. It is recognized that such compacts are subject to revision as an institution's policies change and a new or different emphasis is required by the addition of graduate offerings.

In the adjoining table are estimates (by shelf list count) of the books in several subject fields to show relative holdings. Current periodical subscriptions are also listed to give an idea of active interest in the area and an indication of the vitality of the book collection (which if not of present faculty concern might be dated, of use historically but not alive to the latest issues from which student involvement springs).

	Amer. Lit.		Eng. Lit.		French		Russian		Philos.	
	Bks.	Per.	Bks.	Per.	Bks.	Per.	Bks.	Per.	Bks.	Per.
Middlebury	8,630	30	7,736	27	12,332	29	3,320	28	4,176	16
Norwich	3,024	11	4,788	24	1,134	2	546	9	1,488	2
St. Michaels	230	11	655	19	1,050	7	281	0	1,175	21
UVM	5,752	**	10,450	176	5,382	25	745	3	6,306	100
Vt. State*	375		450		29		54		475	
FPLS*	153		3,334		437		50		956	

	Religion		Law		Engineering		Biology		Physics	
Middlebury	3,797	31	1,576	8	529	1	1,421	62	908	30
Norwich	1,040	2	740	3	10,353	66	441	21	1,170	27
St. Michaels	4,250	75	36	3	164	1	230	8	123	2
UVM	7,275	***	2,314	32	3,850	177	2,767	170	2,416	97
Vt. State*	725		51,117	152	275		187		50	
FPLS*	1,261		262		848		434		62	

* Current periodical subscriptions, outside of Law at the Vt. State Library, are negligible in both the State Library and the Free Public Library Service.

** No breakdown listed with Eng. Lit.

*** No breakdown listed with Philosophy.

It is immediately apparent from these figures that Middlebury has the best resources in American Literature and this is corroborated by its special Abernethy and Frost collections and its separate department of American Literature.

The largest collection of English Literature is found at UVM and special concern is indicated there for their catalog shows more than twice the course offerings with nearly triple the faculty teaching in this field compared to Middlebury.

Both the holdings in French and in Russian are best at Middlebury because of its graduate language summer schools, the French one in continuous operation for over forty years. On the other hand Norwich now has a graduate summer school of Russian and some allocation of buying responsibilities between the two institutions could be expected.

Religion and Philosophy holdings appear to be stronger at UVM but both Saint Michaels and Middlebury have strong collections in certain areas and some specialities within the areas could be recognized for purchasing. Saint Michaels for example might undertake greater responsibilities for Catholic research

materials and, in addition to their microcard editions of Migne's Patrologiae, attempt to acquire other important series such as the Acta Sanctorum and the Analecta Bollandiana.

There is no question about the superiority and vitality of the law collection at the Vermont State Library and their present commitment to this field. This is well recognized at UVM and Middlebury where pre-law students work regularly in the collection at Montpelier. Even without a compact Vermont libraries need only basic law material because of the generous policies of the Vermont State Library.

Engineering is a special field at Norwich but not on the graduate level as at UVM. It might be possible for Norwich to undertake obligations in civil and military engineering as their collection of older periodical files is very extensive particularly for railroads and canals.

It should be emphasized that the smaller academic libraries in volunteering to take responsibility for buying in a subject area for the State will need to spend more money on that subject than has been their custom in the past and it is hoped that their book budgets

may be increased accordingly.

UVM with Ph.D. programs in chemistry, biochemistry, botany, microbiology, physiology, physics, and biophysics is expected to have strong library holdings in chemistry, biology and physics. These resources are further reinforced by their large medical school library with its additional 1,154 current serial titles not included in the table above. It may be possible for other colleges working toward graduate work in these fields to specialize enough to undertake some obligation to enrich UVM's holdings. Subscriptions to expensive but less frequently consulted periodicals may be allocated among interested institutions. Thus important scientific periodicals can be held in Vermont and will be constantly available as a cited article can be requested by teleprinter and can be quickly reproduced by xerox for immediate mailing.

However, the areas mentioned above are only those which are the most obvious to an outside observer. The librarians are aware of their own libraries special strengths and can do much to expand the suggested categories and to make agreements to buy in small sub-divisions.

Thus Saint Michaels would continue buying everything for its Chesterton and Belloc collections and UVM for its Ira Allen collection. It is possible that a shelf-list analysis of the holdings of the Council libraries such as that made for the libraries of Connecticut* might uncover some areas for cooperation hitherto not obvious.

All libraries within the State ought to be considered in making compacts including those in industry and business (G. E., IBM, National Life) and those of Museums (Shelburne & Bennington) and particularly that of the Vermont Historical Society. Account ought to be taken of unusual holdings in the public libraries of the State to see if there are sufficient subject strengths to warrant some allotment of buying in a field.

There are duplications of collections in numerous libraries that may be unnecessary, such as Vermont history and printing (ie. imprints) and in holdings of government and State documents. All current buying of a certain nature (like expensive early books and maps)

* Funk, Charles E., Jr. "Directory of Subject Strengths in Connecticut Libraries" (Conn. State Library, Hartford, 1968).

might be allocated to one institution and a proportion of existing holdings of government documents (such as the Treaty Series, Water Supply Papers, or Serial Set) could be the obligation of one institution. Incomplete runs of the documents of other states could well be located in one library as a phase of subject responsibility.

Exchange of Information. It is not even necessary to make compacts of responsibilities in a great many smaller instances. It is for example, sufficient for a librarian, knowing that another institution has a certain periodical or reference set, not to consider it for purchase and to turn down unsubstantiated faculty requests for such a title. The shelf list index of holdings mentioned above could indicate a library interested in receiving material weeded from another's collection.

A subject listing of all current periodicals taken by Council libraries would be a very useful tool for buying or in weeding subscription lists. If the libraries' holdings of files of these titles could be interfiled as a cumulated list, some interchange of partial files might be accomplished as well. Reference

librarians would be able to request articles in xerox by teleprinter directly to the library holding the file. Certainly in allocating responsibilities for retaining material such a listing would be invaluable. A title index would make such a list an independent tool so that the smaller college libraries of the State might not need the expensive "Union List of Serials in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont" being published by Literature Service Associates.

A bibliographical center could render a great service to the Council by issuing a gazette to circulate the news of large gifts or purchases to inform sister libraries of concentrations of material. Substantial resources recently acquired by UVM such as the $6,000 microcard project of American Fiction 1851-1875 listed in Lyle Wright's bibliography and the files of 67 Radical Periodicals (Kraus reprints) and those acquired by Middlebury such as the London Times, 1894-1907, (on microfilm), the Adams Papers, and the Percy Society reprints are of interest to all librarians of the State. Reference librarians could improve their ready reference files by having this kind of informal index at hand.

When a librarian is contemplating a large purchase it ought to be routine to check the Union Catalog to see if the set were already held in the State.*

The Council could sponsor a combined listing of resources in a specific field of current interest as an aid to buying and to aid scholars in the cooperative use of such resources. The Hampshire Inter-Library Center's "Asian and African Studies Program - Serials for Asian and African Studies in the Valley Colleges to May 1967"** is a fine example locating a wealth of material. It is not unthinkable for a library to consider the temporary transfer of all of its materials in a certain field to a sister library if, for example, a summer institute had need of them and the owners were not offering any courses and knew of no on-going research on the local campus at the time.

* The six sheets listing Microtext Materials, March 15, 1968 circulated to the NELINET and CTUW libraries by the Wilbur Cross Library of the Univ. of Conn. is a good example of what can be done informally.

** As part of this same program the Center printed "Selections from Jean Sauvaget's Introduction to the History of the Muslim East based on the 2nd ed. as recast by Claude Cahen 1964", giving book holdings of the Valley Colleges to April 1967.

Joint Purchase of Research Materials: In view of the paucity of library materials within the State and the certain likelihood of the smaller libraries being unable to completely reciprocate the large libraries for loans, it is recommended that each library of the Council contribute a reasonable sum (of $5,000 to $20,000) annually to the Center for the joint purchase of research materials of common interest. There are many large publishing schemes now in reprint or in microprint or microfilm which are ideally adapted to simple storage and quick transfer through public transport. There is no need to worry if a shipment is lost for a replacement can be secured from the publishers from the master copy. Indexing costs are minimal for projects which print the texts of everything in a bibliography (Evans on microprint, the STC books) for the bibliography itself is the index. Even such a project as the texts of all English books of the 18th Century defines itself without need of cataloging.

Storage and circulation of these resources need not be a problem. Thousands of dollars worth of microtype material can be stored on shelves or in filing

cases in a relatively small room. Ideally the Center should store and circulate this community property but it would be possible to send large quantities of this material such as an entire project to a requesting library for periods of six months to several years if other requests were minimal and could be satisfied directly by the first borrower. Naturally routines to decide on the choice of such purchases need to be worked out by the Council to be administered by the bibliographical center.

Requesting of Grants. The director of the proposed Center should have the responsibility of initiating requests for grants for books, materials and services from a variety of known sources. Applications and petitions for grants for Public Libraries, for the State Library, and for the Academic Libraries should go to the federal government and to any of its appropriate agencies as well as to the State itself, the Governor and the Legislature. Regional agencies ought to be considered as well as industries, foundations, and individuals. The quest for materials, services, and space for housing these should be of paramount concern to the director. In making

requests for the academic libraries, the director should operate directly under the supervision of the Council of Academic Libraries and it should be clearly understood that he acts for them as independent agencies apart from State control.

A Unified State Library. It is recommended that the State of Vermont appoint a forceful, experienced State Librarian to unify the collections and services of the State Library and the Free Public Commission (and of the Vermont Historical Society Library if possible). It is recommended that this librarian quickly appoint a director acceptable to the Council of Academic Librarians to carry forward the establishment of a bibliographical center at the State Library utilizing the Union Catalog and its staff.

The director should undertake with energy and tact the promotion and administration of a program of the cooperative use of public, academic, and business resources of the State through Inter-Library Loan by the establishment of codes and treaties for the considerate use by Vermont Library patrons of materials borrowed from other states or from regional combinations including

centralized and Federal resources. Furthermore he should be committed to an agressive policy of acquiring huge additional library resources for the use of scholarly and technical residents of the State by every reputable means such as purchases through Federal and State grants, by private gift, and by foundation solicitation.

The director of this center should have responsibility as noted above to increase the resources and services of the Center by requesting grants and making joint purchases of material as directed by the Board of the Council of Academic Libraries.

In addition to his responsibilities to the public libraries of the State, it would be expected that he would further cooperation between the academic libraries themselves and between academic and public libraries through judicial administration of the center and of the communications network as well as by conferences and visits.

There is the greatest need for a unified central system in Montpelier as there is definite duplication of library effort there at present and no leadership to unify or streamline routines nor the authority to plan

for economical cooperative work. Mrs. Lillian Irons, acting executive secretary of the Free Public Library Service, is keeping routines going very ably but cannot act positively toward any unity or future cooperation lacking the authority to proceed. Miss Marion Burns has only recently taken over as State Librarian but reaches retirement age shortly. With such an interim appointment, she too although a devoted and efficient librarian, is reluctant to take any leadership, knowing full well that she does not have the time to carry through any statewide program.

Obviously this is the crucial and opportune time to unify the separate functions of the State Library system and attempts should be made now, reinforced by the several surveys already available recommending this course of action, to reach the governor and the legislature with a strong and powerful representation. This is something the presidents of the Institutions of the Council of Academic Libraries could do very well.

Provisional Center at UVM. Because of the urgent need for a Bibliographical Center and the likelihood of delay in unifying the State Library and in appointing a

State librarian, it is recommended that the Council of Vermont Libraries immediately undertake the provisional establishment and support of such a center at the University of Vermont. Furthermore that this center be under the charge of a sprightly individual who can carry on interim activities toward the necessary end of greater cooperation between the academic institutions and the State facilities.

Such an organization originated by the Council might speed the State's desire to found the proper facilities in Montpelier so the public libraries of the State could have access to the academic library resources. The Council could act as a convening body to finance and supervise this initial operation cooperatively. UVM, having the most bibliographical sources is the logical choice.

Inter-library loans would have to be sent to the Union Catalog in Montpelier and those items not located within the State would then be referred by teletype to UVM for location searching. These might be placed on the NELINET circuit to go the rounds of the major New England State Libraries whose routines might include searching the largest academic libraries of each state.

It is possible that an additional professional member on the UVM staff could handle the operation. However, if much travelling and paper work toward greater allocation of responsibilities were demanded by the Council, a clerical worker might also be required to maintain continuous service at UVM.

Summary of Recommendations. It is recommended that the State unify the Vermont State (Law) Library and the Vermont Free Public Library Service (and if possible, the Vermont Historical Society Library) under the leadership of an experienced State Librarian.

It is recommended that the State Librarian quickly appoint (on Title III funds, if possible) a director of a bibliographical center at the State Library to utilize the Union Catalog and its present staff to serve the public, industrial and academic libraries of the State.

That the Council of Academic Libraries immediately establish and support such a center at the UVM Library to carry on interim service and activities for academic libraries until the bibliographic center at Montpelier is able to undertake the satisfactory operation of such a facility.

That the Union Catalog at Montpelier undertake to search all inter-library loan requests there and if located within the State forward by teletype to the owner who in turn sends the book to the library requesting it.

That the Union Catalog forward requests not located within the State to UVM by teletype until a bibliographical center is in satisfactory operation in Montpelier.

That the Center in UVM locate through indexes or by teletype the requested titles not found within Vermont and forward to the nearest owner to be sent directly to the initiating library.

That the Board of the Vermont Council of Academic Libraries arrange compacts between Vermont's academic libraries for the allocation of responsibility for purchasing advanced materials in specific fields.

That the Board or the Center librarian under direction of the Board arrange for the interchange of information concerning large holdings between institutions of the State and with other bibliographical centers.

That the Board or the Center librarian under the Board's direction arrange for the joint purchase and

storage of large bodies of research material for cooperative use.

That the Board initiate requests for grants for books, materials and services from federal, state and private bodies for the Center or to build up the resources of the libraries of the Council of Academic Libraries.

That when the State can undertake the satisfactory operation of the Center, such operations of the Center at UVM as are appropriate be transferred to the Center and its director be responsible to the Council of Academic Libraries for them.